WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1887.

GARFIELD'S STATUE.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES . CONNECTED WITH THE UNVEILING.

Closing Business Session-The Parade-The Gathering at the Grand Stand-The Distinguished Questa Thereon. Speech of the Orator-Transfer of the Statue-President Cleveland Accepts It-The Visit to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall.

Yesterday was a field day with the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. It seemed to be a day of extraordinary length and capacity, for incidents almost without number were crowded into it from early morn-

ing until late at night.

The business meeting was held at the Grand Army Hall at 10:15 a. m., Gen. Sheridan in the chair. The final report of the Garfield Monument Society was read by Gep. H. M. Cist. It showed that all the indebtedness to the sculptor had been liquidated, and his receipt for the sum of \$56,748.85 was produced. The committee was accorded a vote of thanks and ther

\$25,748.55 was produced. The committee was accorded a vote of thanks and then discharged.

Col. Henry Stone, of Boston, was selected as crator for the next reunion, and Col. W. McMichael, of Philadelphia, as alternate.

Chickamauga week, which comes in September, will be the time for the next reunion in 1887, and Chicago the place.

The old officers were renominated and chicked.

The old officers were renominated and elected.
On motion of Gen. Grosvenor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, was elected a life member of the society.
Licut. Rubm offered the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:
The Society of the Army of the Camberland previate to the widow of it late commander, Sajor Gen. George H. Thomas, who is now a resident of Washington, the assurance that we remember her heroic and gallant husband as our adopted father, and beg her to receive from us the love, sympathy and respect due ler from her sons.

Resolutions of thanks to the commissions.

Resolutions of thanks to the commissioners and citizens of the District, to the G. A. R., and to Col. John W. Wilson, in charge of the unveiling ceremonies, were adopted.

THE PARADE.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set by Gen. Baird, chief marshal, for the assembly of sids and troops, and at that hour a majority of the companies were in the neighborhood of the Arlington Hotel. A great many people were there who did not appear in the parade, but who exhibited a lively curiosity in everything that was going on. The sun shone brightly and the heat was oppressive, but the waiting crowd heeded it not. Ladies and gentlemen in the coolest of summer attire thronged Fifteenth street and the avenue. Everything and everybody looked their brightest and best, even the police sporting their new gray hemiets for the first time to honor the occasion and keep their brains from frying.

At 13 o'clock there was a sudden increase of life on the avenue, the clerks in the departments, the employee of the government printing office, and the school children all trooped forth to witness the parade and the ceremonies which were to follow.

At 11:30 the parade moved toward Eighteenth street, thence via Pennsylvania avenue to the statue.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES. THE PARADE.

Avenue to the statue.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES.

Near the statue, on Maryland avenue, a platform had been erected with seats for about 1,000. At 12:30 there did not seem to be room for another being on it. A large number of distinguished persons were in the seats allotted to them. The Supreme Court justices, with the exception of Judges Wood and Harlan, were there, and at intervals Secretaries Bayard, Fairchild, Garland, Lamar, and Whitney, and Postmaster General Vilas took their places. Ger. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Rosecrars, and Gov. Curtin arrived together. James and Harry Garfield were escorted to scats by Gen. Mussey, and they were followed by Mr. W. Corcoran, who was in charge of Col. Wilson. The District judiciary members of the court of claims and representatives of the diplomatic corps were there. Ex Secretaries Windom and Movesgh, of Garfield's Cabinst, were also present. Among the members of Congress who were on the platform were Representatives Charles O'Neill, of Philadelpha; Crain, Ketcham, Springer, Butterworth, Grosvenor, Ward, of Indiana; Buchanan, and Matson. Senator Sherman came alone and was followed by Col. and Mrs. Lamont. Commissioners Webb, Wheatley, and Ludlow represented the District of Columbia.

At 1 o'clock the head of the parade arrived at the platform, and in a few minutes the troops had taken their proper positions.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRESIDENT. THE UNVEILING CERMMONTER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. The President, escorted by Gen. Auderson, arrived at this time, and a few morrents later Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Miss Bayard, and Miss Welsh took their seats. At 1:10 o'clock Col. Wilson, taking his place on the stand, said:
"Attention, ladies and gentlemen: The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, with these dislinguished greats, are assem-Society of the Army of the Cumberland, with these distinguished guests, are assembled here to-day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of that eminent statesman and soldier, James A. Gardield. The exercises will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Giesy."

In his prayer the clergyman referred in glowing language to the merits of the illustrious statesman to whom the statue was erected.

trious statesman to whom the statue was erected.

The Marine band, under Prof. Sousa, played the "Star Spangled Banner," and at a signal from Col. Wilson the sallors, who were at the base of the statue, huled on the lanyards and the flag which enveloped the figure fell down. "Hall to the Chief?" was then sounded by the band. A salute was fired by a battery of artillery stationed on a reservation south of the carticle.

HON, J. WARREN REIFER,

orator of the day, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADER, COUNTRYNEN: On this spot, in the shadow of the national capitol, and hard by the memorials of our litustician dead, it is fitting that this enduring statue of Jam's Abram Garfieldshould stand.

The statue we unveil to day, silently to take the piace smoong the many bithers here, is not alone in honor of a citizen distinguished for good qualities of head and beart, nor alone to a soldler renowned for bravery and successful high command; nor alone to a stateman and pollitician as wise and prudent as he was

to a colleter femowed for bravery and successful high command; nor alone to a stateman and politician as wise and prindent as he was outspoken and boild; nor yet, alone to a Chief Magistrate who wielded the asepter of power in the interests of the cliken, but to one who combined within himself all these various characters and illustrated all these qualities in a single life.

This statue is mainly a tribute from Gen. Carfield's immediate companions of the Army of the Cumberland with which he served, and in which as chief of staff he bore so complete the same of the companions of the Army of the Cumberland with which he served, and in which as chief of staff he bore so complete ours a part. But though love, born of camp, bivonec and battle, prompted its creation, yet, in a larger tense it is the nation's tribute to the memory of a chisen, educator, solder, statesman, and ruler.

The artist U. Q. A. Ward, of New York) typines and symbolizes Gen. Garfield's characterfees on the supplication of the control of the c

an, and ruler.
The artist (J. Q. A. Ward, of New York) typics and symbolizes Gen. Garfield's characterties on the base of this monument in three rincipal phases of his life—those of student, arrior, and statesman.

reincipal phases of his life—those of student, warrior, and statesman.

Recognizing that Garfield, at an early age, as in all after life, was a student, the artist, by this in all after life, was a student the artist, by this in all after life, was a student the artist, by this in all after life, was a student the artist, by the problem written on a piece of bark, represents him as struggling with obstacles which he is yet determined to overcome.

The soldier phase of Garfield's life—when the appeal was made from loquence and argument to the sword and when he stood forth to repel force with force—the sculptor symbolizes by the muscular figure of a warrior in socient German costume, who, roused by the trumpet's call, grasps his sword for action. The costume points the observer to the vigorous Saxon origin of Garfield's ancestry, and suggests force.

The third figure on the base represents him as a statesman in repose, suggestive of the "caim majesty of the law"—unswerving integrity wisdom to frame inst law and course to

The third figure on the base represents him as a size small in repose, suggestive of the "caim majecty of the law"—unswerving integrity; whom to frame just have and courage to support them. This figure is draped in continue more refine, and classic, indicating an intelectual domination.

In these figures the pilant sensibility of youth, the force of manhood, and the caim repose of knowledge and power are singularly exemplified. These qualities were retained in the character of Gen. Gardeld to the close of his life.

raiaddress as President of the United States, but not confined alone to this particular occasion or incident. The attitude and gesture given the figure are intended to be characteristic of the moment when he would close an emphasic period in any public speech.

The artist has expressed much of the force, firmness, and strong convictors of the max who intelligently and enthusiastically labore; for his country, and who felt the weight of he responsibility for the treats assumed by him.

The eye of the learned in art will readily discover in the monument many other surgestions of the natural qualities possessed by condensity. This herois flows to the second flows to the control of the natural qualities possessed by condensity.

described.

This betood figure is not an idea to be worshiped, but a model of perfect manhood; not physical alone, but with all the outward semblastice that man, in the sublime image of his Creator, prosents of the God-like image of his Creator, prosents of the God-like image and the immercal soul within. It is in the similitude of the "temple of God in man."

There is represented the brong arm of power, the swift foot of freedom, the newvige breast of majesty, the towering brow of independence. Elemifying so much the status. Is worth the status in the swifting so much the status. Is worth the status in the swifting so much the status. Is worth the status here through the cycles of time, exemplifying the virtues of a great life, and popularing out to the sons and daughters of the popularing out to the sons and daughters of the popularing out to the sons and daughters of the popularing out to the sons and daughters of the popularing out to the sons and daughters of the popularing out to the sons and daughters of the problem of the standards of greatness of his own day.

All is relative in this world. To be secan or to achieve greatness in his time required higher moral and monal qualities than were required in any other era of the world's history. To be exceeded a worthy either in the world in the standards of the country in which he lived a man must be possessed of more failness of file, more, generosity of soul, and more love for his fellow men than was accounted necessary to good eliteenship in past generations. Chiesenship in our country in which he lived a man must be great of our one stitutional free government than is or was overexpected and required or is or ever was essential to consiliute a good elitizen or subject of any other distribution, which is a good elitizen or subject of any other distribution, which are subject of any other distribution, which are subject of any other distribution, which are subject of the distribution of the dead pass. He must also in which carries in the power of the countr

patrictism.

Humanly speaking, President Garfield was morally, mentally, and physically a perfect man; and, if it his nature be had faults, they only served to demonstrate his predominating good qualities.

He was born Nov. 19, 1831, and died Sept. 19, 1851. 19, 1851.

Almost fifty years, taken from the middle part of this eventful century, were covered by his life.

How singularly momentous were these years when contemplated in the light of this nation's material growth and the world's advancement!

Dircoveries of science, proposition.

vancement!

Direcveries of science, profundity of learning, progress in covernment, inventions, explorations, growth in elvilisation, and in moral and mental statute, advancement in civil and religious liberty, all marked the period overed. Boratono high title, he was tram-

and mental stature, advancement in civil and religious liberty, all marked the period covered. Bora to as high title, he was trammeled by no expectancy.

He won his titles of nobility upon life's tattle fields. He had no superiority thrust upon him, save such as is incident to the sovereignty of freedom, and hones he had the glory of personally achieving everything for himself. His birthright was freedom, and right loyally

clong to it to the end. Gen Gaideld carly developed a natural in-ination for learning and investigation. The physical labor performed by him in rity like crystallized him intoperfect physical nathcod.

His head was cost in a large mold like bailel Webster's, with a breadth of browned a weight of brain resembling Michael

and a weight of oran resembling stein et Angelo's.

In the transition from humble birth to the highest position in life, he singularly exempli-fied his own beautiful description of the inesti-mable advantages of our institutions.

He did not refuse to ascend the pulpit and as a devont follower of his Divine Master be-come a preacher of aurholy religion.

Had he not matured at a time when a great ome a preacher of our holy religion.

If d he not matured at a time when a great rists was imminent in our government, and specially had not the great moral problem rewing out of human slavery been rips for outtion by legislation and war, there is good ason to believe that Garfield would have contented himself with permanently devoting its life to education, literature, or the naiple. He promptly took a stand among the anti-lavery men. This led him into politics early nife. Immediately preceding the war—1530 and 1801—be held a text in the Ohio schate, and there gave evidence of his future greatness as a shatesman.

and iso—be held a seat in the Ohio solute, and there gave evidence of his futore greatness as a statesman.

When the torch of transon lighted up this land the voice of the statesman was drowned mid the turnult of war.

Concession and compromise had been tried in yain to perpetuate the Union, and at the same time preserve a wrong against God and humanity. Seventy years of constitutional covernment had more than sufficed to prove the impossibility of living, under one rule, half slave and half free.

Sinvery, in efforts to foster itself, was necessarily agaressive. Wrong always is agressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even, in a sense, be procressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even, in a sense, be procressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even, in a sense, be procressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even in a sense, be procressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even in a sense, be procressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even in a sense, be procressive, and so long as it dominates, it must even in a sense, be procressive.

Gen. Garfield, with no military education or training, with thoughts and aspirations thitherto directed to natural science and the erts of peace, now found himself impelled by zeal for his country's safety to take up the science and art of war. He was commissioned colonel of the 42d Ohio volunteer infantry, to rank from August 14, 1861. His regiment was not completely mustered into service until November 27, 1861. Twenty days after, in midwinter, it was moving to solve service.

On the 2nth of December, 1861, he assumed command of a brigade and entered unon a campaign in eastern Kentucky agrapast Gen. Humbirey Marshall, an officer of experience in more than one war, who beld a position, with 5,66 men, on the Hig Sandy river. With the skill and celerity of a veterar of many campaign for nather maned decommand upon his adversary, passing over badroads, through a strange and unfriendly country, and on the Sth and 10th of January, 1862, at Faint

portunce, the first of a series of brilliant tri-uplishts carried our arms to the Gumberland defect the president brigadier general of smed by the President brigadier general of dunteurs, to rank from Jan. 10, 1862. This incident in the military life of Gen. Gar-id demonstrates his soldierly qualities and ows his ready adaptation to great emergen-s, and Mustrates the facility with which

the free citizen may be transformed into a good soldier.

He was transferred from the scenes of his first military fromph, in March, 1862, to the main army of the Ohio, and participated in the second day's battle at Shilob.

He took part in the eventful campaigns in the spring and summer of 1862 and performed, that year, much military service. In January, 1866, becoming chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans at Murfreesboro', Tenn., he at once became charged with military duties upon a more extended scale. In title capacity he served through all the campaigns of that army till ottober, 1863.

"Tor distinguished and gallant services in the battle of Chickamanga," he was by Precident Lincoln made a major general, to raik from Sept. 19, 1863.

He resigned this cammission Dec. 5, 1861, to enter upon the duties of representative in the

the battle of Chicamania, he was by Frest dent Lincoln made a misjor goueral, to rank from Sept. 19, 1853.

He resigned this commission Dec. 5, 1861, to enter upon the duties of representative in the chirty-cight Congress, to which he had been elected in 1862.

When Garfield first stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives he was but 32 years of age. In that House were many trained parliameutarians and educated statesmen of long experience. With those he was at once to cope. In keeping with his army experience, he opened his logistative career both valiantly and well. 6cu. Garfield's history as a statesman can only be referred to here. His speeches and reports, touching all the living leading questions or the day, may be mainly found in the public records covering a period of cighteen consecutive years of congressional labor. He carly favored the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. Shayery in its day, especially here in this beautiful capital city, exhibited itself in its worst, most defiant, and dangeous form. Gen. Garfield's appeal in Congress to the lovers of slavery to surrender their fole, while the amendment to abolish it was under consideration, is filled with subminity.

With Lincoln, Stevens, and others long since

ion, is filled with sublimity.
With Lincoln, Stevens, and others long since

registered with the immortal dead, Garde'd witnessed the death of slavery.

He supported the 14th amendment, securing citizenship to all; also, the 15th, giving universal suffrage. His voice and vote were for all the important measures of reconstruction. They were for the unity of the republic; for universal amnesty; for equal rights; for equal laws; for protection to the lowly and for the clevation of the human race. Next to these things he favored legislation looking to the prosperity of the nation financially. In any crisis in Congress or before the people his voice was to be heard appealing for justice to the oppressed, and for the preservation of the nation's hother.

prosperity of the nation financially. In any crisis in Compress or before the people bit voice was to be heard appealing for justice to the oppressed, and for the preservation of the nation's better.

As a public debater Gardeld excelled. He was a splendid sckolar, a fine rhotorician; as a writer he had rare powers but it was hishingular good forthe to be able to think and come up to his suprement intellectual strength on his feet, under the excitement of public speech, rather than with his pen when in his seat.

He was a patron of advanced science, and was never known to withhold his support, from any measure that would promote it. He did not despise, but delighted in, details, and no investigation was frikome to him which remised to reveal a hitherto unknown principle or law of mature. Honder national miseum, already bursting its walls with the rarest collections of inestimable interest to the historian and the scientist, is a monument to his wise forethought. As a regent of this ministorian and the scientist, is a monument on his wise forethought. As a regent of the smithstorian institute for many successive years he did much to promote investigation and to disseminate useful knowledge. He always advocated liberal aid to charitable institutions. His soul triflied with a divine delight when through public and private institutions. His soul triflied with a divine delight when through public and private institutions he heard the dumb speak; and his penerosity and philanthropy was so moved that he would willingly have poured out for their relief all the treasures of the cartin had they been at his command.

Genfield had a deep religious nature. He believed in doing good. Learning from the example of thrist, who fed the hungry hefors he ministered to them, he believed in satisfying the sultiving people before requiring much in return.

Gen, Garfield studied and practiced law, though no considerable portion of his life was given to that boole profession. He, however, appeared in some important caves in the Surrene

no indifference, he would, on special occasions, calmly assume responsibilities others shrank frem.

He had his enemies, some personal and more political. He had done too much good not to incur the displeasure of the devotees of evil. He had through honesty and personal integrity attained too exaited a piace in the hearts of his countrymen not to incite the evry and jealousy of those whose highest ambition in life and whose hopes for popular recognition rest upon their ability to defame and assassinate the character of others. He was at times violently, unjustly, yea, cruely assailed. Through all the assaults, born of envy and jealously, which were made upon him he preserved a heroic calmasses and equamity of spirit belonging only to the truly great.

He declined to let his onemies control his thoughts and actions or to disturb his plans and purposes and moved steadily on He was, however, swift to forgive them.

Gen. Gerield was nominated and elected President of the United States in 1852, after a more than usually exciting campaign. He did not seek the nomination; it came to him.

He was elected to the United States Sonato before his nomination to the presidency but on being elected President, he restinged as senator and never took his seat in that body.

March 4, 1831, he was inaugurated Prevident of the United States. His intimate knowledge of all departments of the government and his ripe manhood qualified him for this high office, but in the four months during which he exercised the functions of President, he had not time to deal with many of the graver affairs of state. The Congress was not in season during his rule.

On July 2, 1881, the bullet of the assassin laid.

is rule. On July 2, 1881, the bullet of the assassin laid

his rule.

On July 2, 1581, the builet of the assassin laid
him low.

The joys of life of a still strong man; the most
brilliant expectations of a man of singularly
buowant spirit; the most exaited aspirations of
a man who had ascended through his own
effort to the highest governmental office in the
world all, ended with that fatal shot. His
wound was mortal; yet hope reigned so
strongly within him and his will power was so
creat that he almost defeated eruni fate. He
was told be had one chance in a thousand for
life. Buoyanny and almost cheerfully he said:

"I will take that one chance."

The prayers of an outraged people ascended
can ligh for his recovery.

Turing eighty days of uncomplaining herotem he suffered; then, by the sea, symbolic of
his great, busy, realess, turbulent existence,
with high duly nobly follided benind him, and
with the soundless waves of eternity before
him, his noble life went out, and his immortal
spitit winged its way to join his ewin presidential martyr, his dead comrades of the army,
and faithful dead congressional colleagues,
and friends be fore the throne of God.

By cemrades, he now musters with that
larger part of the Army or the Cumberland,
Army of the R public beyond the grave.

All that long list of dead officers and soldiers
and sallors of the army and may of the Union
are there. What a galaxy of herole dead?

We are all soon to be there, and ansier again
as one reunited host.

More people mourned—the death of James

More people mourned—the death of James

we are all soon to be there, and muster again as one rounited host.

More records mourned the death of James Abram Garlield than ever before mourned the ceath of millitary here, statesman, scholar, ling, emperor, or relier. The fifty millions of citizens of this republic stood around his bier and shed burning tears of sorrow; and the good of the world mourned sincerely with them. Britain's proud queen laid alloral tribute on his threat leasket. The most humble citizens of this nation were the sincerest mourners at his tomb.

of this nation were the since the highest art in tomb.

Garfield dead! Commanding the highest art of the most gilled sculptor artist of this advanced age, his comrades of the field, altidad by his country, have placed this statue here in commendation of his good deads in life. What he so willingly and so often helped to do for others of his comrades, we now reverently do for him. o for him.

Before the periods of which authentic history
Before the periods of which authentic history blends off

speaks, earlier than when history blends of into tradition, at the first dawn of civilization, and since, heroes of bloody deed, statesmer of distinction, emperors and kings have been perpetuated in memory by triumphal arches statues, or monuments chiefly of their own crestion.

perpetiated in memory by triumabal arches, statues, or meanments chiefly of their own creation.

Rulers in times past have, in life, at the public expense reared their own inonuments. Unlike these, this one springs from the heatts of a grateful people.

Comrades: This splendld statue is worthy of you who conceived it, and it is worthy of you who conceived it, and it is worthy of the great sculptor who created it, and it is also worthy of him whose life and character is so imperieably described by me, and so grandly symbolized by the artist.

Enduring as this bronze statue may be, the ruinless vandal or iconoclast may demolish is, or time, that destroyer of all things not fashinated by ominipotence, will crumble it to dustwise the control of the c

ure frand, heroic, and useful as the life of Gen. rfield was: much as there is in it to emulate Grand, heroic, and useful as the life of Gen.
Garfield was; much as there is in it to emulate
and follow, we must not forget that we live in
an age of progress, present and future duties
being paramounis to shose of the past.
Our hero cared little for past example compared with present duty; he believed in a
morning star of progress reigning perpetually
in the firmament of our republic, to set, only,
when:

Pales in its glories all the lights of Time !"

Pales in its glories all the lights of Time!

So, may we, guided and controlled by this bright star of progress, continue, with the best light within us, to perform toward our followmen and our country the full mission of the purest life; remembering that—
"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncount:
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth:
Lo, before us gleam her camp free! we our selves must Pligrims be.
Launch our Mayllower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea.
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key."

Gen. Keffer then formally delivered the keeping of the statue to Gen. Sheridan.

keeping of the statue to Gen. Sheridan, When he concluded Gen. Sheridan, in behalf of the society, transferred the statue to the President of the United States in the following words: Mn. PRESIDENT: This statue which has been unveiled in your presence to-day was creeted

by the comrades of Gen. Garfield belonging to the Army of the Cumberland. They recognized his merit as a soldier and they wished to pay some testimony to that merit and to his worth as a man. I have the honor, sir, on behalf of the Soleity of the Army of the Cumberland to ask you as the representative of the American people to accept the statue from their hands as it was given to me. [Appropriate of the Soleity of the Soleity of the Soleity of the American people to accept the statue from their hands as it was given to me. [Appropriate of the Soleity of t

The President, who arose as Gen. Sheridan began speaking, then began his address, accepting the statue as a gift to the nation.

FRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In performance of the duty assigned to me on this occasion I hereby accept, on behalf of the people of the United States, this completed and beautiful statue.

Amid the interchange of fraternal greetness between the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland and their former foes upon the battle field, and while the Union general and the people's President awaited burial, the common grief of these magnanimous soldiers and mourning citizens found expression in the determination to creek his tribute to American greatness; and thus to-day, in its symmetry and beauty, it presents a sign of animosities for gotten, an emblem of abrotherhood redeemed, and a token of a nation restored.

Monuments and statues multiply throughout the land, fittingly litustrative of the love and affection of our grateful people and commemorating brave and patriotic sacrifices in war, fame in peaceful prayults, or honor in public station.

But from this day forth there shall stand at PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

wer, fame in peaceful pursuits, or honor in public station. But from this day forth there shall stand at our seas of government this status of a distinguished citizen, who in his life and services constituted all these things and more, which challenge admiration in Amorican character, loving tenderness in every domestic relation, heavery on the field of battle, fame and distinction in our halls of legislation, and the highest honor and dignily in the third Magistracy of the nation.

This stately effigy shall not full to teach every beholder that the source of American groatness is confined to no condition, and every beholder that the source of American groatness is confined to no condition, and development upon avorable surroun ligs. The genius of our autonal life beckens to usefulness and honor those in every appear, and offers the highest preferment to manly ambition and sturdy, honest effort, chastened and consecrated by ratifotte hopes and applications. As long as this states stands, let if the proudly remembered that to every American citizen the way is open to fame and station, until be—

"Moving up from high to higher.

Becomes on Egypting's constitutions.

"Moving up from high to higher, Becomes on Fortuna's crowning slope. The pillar of a People's hope, The center of a Worll's desire."

The pillar of a Feonle's hope.
The center of a Worl's desire,
Nor can we forget that it also teaches our reopie a sad and distressing lesson; and the thoughtful citizen who views its fair proportions cannot fail to recall the tragedy of a death which brought grief and mourning to every bousehold in the land. But while American citizenship stands aghast and affighted that murder and assasination should turk in the midst of a free beople and sirfke down the head of their government, a fearless earch and the discovery of the origin and hiding place of these hateful and unnatural things should be followed by a solemn resolve to purge forever from our bolifical methods and from the operation of our government the perversions and misconceptions which gave birth to passionate and bloody thoughts. If from this hour our admiration for the bravery and mobility of American manhood and our faith in the possibilities and opportunities of American citizonship be renewed, four appreciation of the breasing of a restored Union and love for our government be strengthened, and if our waterbiness against the dangers of a wad chase after partisan spoils be quickened, the defication of this statue to the people of the United States will not be in vain.

During the delivery of his address, the

passible to the people of the United States will not be in valu.

During the delivery of his address, the President was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applaues. He spoke floantly, in a clear voice, which was audible to most of the vast crowd that filled the circle before the stand. When he had concluded the band played "Hall Columbia," and Rev. F. D. Power, who was the pastor of Gen. Garfield's church in this city, pronounced the benediction. The troops were then dismissed and the ceremonies came to an end.

then dismissed and the ceremonies came to an end.

Gen. Mussey desired the thanks of the local executive committee to be given the people of Washington for their many kindnesses during this celebration. "The committee," he said, "regrets the mistakes they know they have made."

they know they have made."

MOUST VERNEN AND MARSHALL HALL.

At 4 o'clock the W. W. Corcoran, loaded with members of the society and numerous friends, left the wharf for Mount Vernon sind Marshall Hall. The Marine band and Prof. Sousa were on board. Everybody was in good humor, and the down trip was very pleasent; to many it somisted of a succession of cracters, cheese, and beer. The company climbed the bill, and, after being thotographed by Mr. Luke Dillon, loat the meelves in the mansion or reclined on the beautiful lawr. The air was sweet with the odors of newly mown grass and nature was in a smilling mood. vas in a smiling mood.

In less than an bour after landing the 300

excursionists were once more on the broad Potomac, but in even that short space of time three gentlemen, newspaper men, had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident while endeavoring to reach the boat by a short cut. They to reach the boat by a short cut. They were rescued but little worse for the mishsp, and for the balance of the trip were objects of sympathy. Marshall Hall was reached at a quarter to six, and the crowd spread over the grounds. Some ladulged in bowling at the festive nine-pins, others, preferred trying their back others preferred trying their inck with the uncertain rifle at the boards back of the targets, and in both cases the results were often surprising. Scratch matches were arranged between am_teur teams, and fancy scores astonished the beholders. fency scores astonialed the beholders. Foot racing was indulged in by a few local sprinters, and the amateur record had two narrow escapes. Quite a crowd watched the operation of "planking shad," and with watery mouths awaited the completion of the operation. At So'clock the shad were served to a hungry multitude, who did ample justice to the repast. Liquors of the lighter description were freely imbled, and everybody was happy. After of the lighter description were freely im-bibed, and everyhody was happy. After lots of vecal and instrumental music and any quantity of cheering the crowd em-barked for home at 9 o'clock. The solemn stillness of night was broken into vary small pleces during the trip northward by a combined effort to make all the noise possibly. The wharf was reached at 10:30, and the "Vete" and their friends, after many parting compliments had passed separated and went to their respective because the separated and s

A NEW PROPOSITION.

The Virginia Commission Also Has a

BICHMOND, Va., May 12.—It is reported to-night that the legislative committee, after considering the proposition submitted by the English commissioners, this morning laid by Egglish commissioners, this morning laid before the latter a counter proposition offering to pay 3 per cent. Interest on the consols and McCultoch bonds, which are to be scaled at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar for consols and 62% cents on the dollar for the McCultoch bonds. The coupon feature is to be retained, and the state is to pay at least \$5,000,000 in cash on the past-due interest. There will be a joint meeting of the two commissions to-morrow morning.

It is understood to-night that the new proposition submitted to-day by the English com-

It is understood to-night that the new proposition submitted to-day by the English commissioners is held to be within the limits of the ultimatum of the legislative committee, and that they have decided by a vote of six to four to entertain it. The bondholders will not have to give up, their present hoding, but will have to suffer a scaling that will bring the principal and interest within the above limits. A subcommittee was appointed this evening to prepare a report which will probably be submitted to the legislature to-morrow

A \$50,000 Loss in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The glassworks of surgin & Sons, on Montgomery avenue, were estroyed by fire this atternoon, causing a loss of \$50,000. The occupants of three houses surrounding the works were almost sufficated by the smoke, but all were rescued safely after much difficulty.

Commercial Union With the United States, OTTAWA, ONT., May 12.—There is consider-

able talk here of testing the feeling of parlia-ment on the question of a commercial union with the United States. The members from the maritime provinces and the extreme wes are almost a unit on the question A Prejudiced Jury Bailing CHICAGO, May 12 .- Not a juror has yet been

Connecticut Murderers Captured, NEW YORK, May 12 .- Inspector under arrest two men who, he is confident, murdered Mrs. Erust in New Haven, Tuesday.

ound acceptable to serve in the boodle cases

Interesting Ceremonies on the Spotsylvania Battle Ground - President Cleveland Sends a Letter Regretting His Inability to be Present.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 12,-At up early hour this morning all the visiting nembers of the 6th army corps, who have ome to Virginia to dedicate a memorial tablet to Gen. Sedgwick, were on their way to the battle field of Spotsylvania Court House. Many went by the way of Salem Church in order to see again the old shotriddled structure near which Gen. Sodg wick's corps had a severe battle with Lee's

orces in 1863.

About 11 o'clock the veterans reached he battle field, where they were met and warmly welcomed by a large number of Virginians, including many ex-con'ederites, who had gathered there to greet them

warmly welcomed by a large number of Virginians, including many ex-con'ederates, who had gathered there to greet them and to witness the ceremonies.

Gen. H. G. Wright, as presiding officer, called the assemblage to order at the monument, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. N. Ritner, late brevet captain of the 40th Pennsylvania volunteers. After music by the Fredericksburg band Gen. Wright delivered the opening address, and the following letter was read from President Cleveland.

Executive Marshon, Washington, April 28, 1887—John Roberts, Exp., Recording Secretary, &c. -M. Deor Sir. I have to-day recol red in invitation on benaif of the Sectivica Memorial Association to attend, on the 12th May next, the dedication of a monucent which shall mask the spot where Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick was killed.

The patriotic scottment and devotion which erect among the busy throngs of life imposing menuments; a memory of those who died in bittle, supply proof of that love and appraciation of our solder dead which is deeply envoyen as part of our national life. But when the ground is marked and set apart where in valorous fights the blood was shed and the ground is marked and set apart where in valorous fights the blood was shed and the secrifice of life was made which preserved us a ration. A holy shrine is erected where all who leve their country may devoutly worship. Emborate shalt of marble ditingly remind us of our solder dead, and of their braver; and patriotism, but the touching service your as ociation contemplates shall chasten all our thoughts of them by pointing ont on sacred ground the spot where blood was bravely shed and life was patricically offered up.

With thanks to the association for their remembrance of me at this time, and regreting that official duties will prevent my acceptance of the invitation tendered me. I am, yours, very truly.

Beover Claveland. Onto, Pennsylvania, the orator of the day, then delivered his address, which was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by

At its conclusion Lieut. Col. Pingree, exgovernor of Vermont, made an earnest and patrolic sry, ch, in which he exp essed the hope that this country would never again be involved in war, but if war should come, all, he said, would be Union men. The speaker was frequently applauded, and his speech as a whole was enthusiastically received.

The benediction was then pronounced by Chaplain John W. Savres, of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania.
The battle-scarred flag of the 1st brigade, 3d division, of the 6th symy corps, floated above the speaker's stand throughout the ceremonics.

At the conclusion of the exercises photographs were taken of the assembled multi-tude, of the 6th corps, separately, and of the monument, and the veterans then at down to dinner at tables erected in the woods.

The remainder of the day was spent in visiting the various points of interest in the vicinity, and late in the afternoon the eterans returned to Fredericksburg, where fire is now being held by the ex-The tth sorps will leave here for Wash-ngton to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL.

Memorial Tablet to Be Erected in New York. New York, May 12.—The New York South-on Society held a meeting this evening to ske steps toward commemorating the depar ure of Washington from New York after takure of Washington from New York after tak-ng farewell of his soldiers. The point of em-arkation is at the foot of Whitehall street, where it is proposed to creet a bronze memo-iel with this inscription: "Here, at the White-sall, Gen. Washington took barge on Dec. 4, 188, after his farewell to his officers. Erected by the New York Southern Soniet, in brhaif i the citizens of New York, Feb. 21, 1888."

QUEEN KAPIOLANI IN BOSTON A Reception in Her Honor Attended by Seven Thousand Persons.

FOSTON, MASS, May 12.—At noon Queen Kapiolani and suite visited Chauncey Hal chool, which numbers among its pupils five oys from the Hawalian Islands. This even ng a reception was given in the queen's hone Mechanics' Hall by the city, to which 7,00 nvitations were issued. The reception con inued from 8 until 10 o'clock, and was a inced from 8 until 10 o'clock, and was as lended by large numbers. The queen will leave for New York Saturday

PEACH GROWERS' CONVENTION Important Business Transacted at the Dover Meeting.

DOVER, DEL., May 12.—The peach growers envention assembled to day, with ex-Conessman Martin presiding, Four hundred legates were present. Resolutions confeeigates were present. Resolutions con-fronting the New York "combine," appoint-ing a committee to visit cities and a-certain who would return or pay for emoty baskets, out favoring an additional branch fruit ex-brange were atopted.

COYCOTTING THE CUNARDERS. The Umbria's Captain's Insults to Edi tor O'Brien.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-The executive ommittee of the municipal council of the rish National League to day condemned the saniting conduct of the capinin of the Umbria oward Editor O'Brien. It was also resolved to withdraw all Irish patronage from the Cunard ine unless the company marks its appreciation of the captain's conduct. Want the Law Enforced.

Charleston, S. C., May 12 —The cotton ex-change has passed resolutions deniating that the only way to test the interstate commerce aw is to enforce all its provisions, including the fourth section. A petition asking the enterpresent of the law will be sent to the com-

To Resort to Arbitration. POTTSVILLE, PA., May 12 -The miners have withdrawn their demand for a 19 per cent. in crease and will endeavor to have the question submitted to arbitration. Sheep Shearers' Convention.

Sr. Louis, May 12.—The International Sheep hearers and Wood Growers' Association visited the cotton congress exhibit to day. Prises will be awarded to-morrow. The Officers Have Not Been Shot. CITY OF MEXICO, May 12 .- The Diarie Gardenies that the Mexican officers concerned in the Nogales affair have been shot.

CENTENNIAL OF MASONRY. more Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The third day of the contennial celebration of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maryland was the occasion of a parade, in which about 5,000 men participated, a large number of them being participated, a large number of them being visitors from Washington, Philadelphia, Harrrisburg, and smaller cities near by. The line of march was taken up at 1039 a, m., and the head of the procession reached the Academy of Music about 1 o'clock, when Mayor Hodges made an address of cordial welcome. Past Grand Master John M. Carter delivered an oration on the history of theorder in Maryland, and Jas. R. Brewer read an original pasem. At the conclusion of the meeting the visiting Masons were entertained at lunch and many of them enjoyed an excursion down the bay.

To night there were hops in several halls, to which all visiting Masons were invited. A banquet was given at the Hotel Rennert. It was a most claborate affair, and about 200 of the most prominent Masons in the country participated. To night'a festivities close the centenial celebration, which has been a brillant success.

THE WASHINGTON MASONS.

Washington was well represented at the Baltimore Masonic centennial yesterday. There were by actual count 1,378 blue indige members who made the excursion. The line formed on 9th and G streets at \$0 clock in the morning. Mr. Robert Ball, chief marshal of the procession, gave his order to march at \$15 o'clock sharp, and the three divisions, constituting twenty one lodges, headed by the Rifies' band, took up the route to the Baltimore and Ohlo depot by way of 6 street. Twelfth street, Pennsylvania svenue, and down the avenue to the depot. Mr. F. G. Alexander was marshal of the first division, w. C. Blickford of the second division, and S. C. Williamson marshal of the third division. When the procession arrived at the depot a large number of ladles were found waiting, and, adding them and others who accompanied the Masons, it is safe to say that toe number leaving for Baltimore was about 2,200. The arrangements for the trip were in charge of a committee composed of J. S. Tomlinson, H. K. Simpson, W. W. Wetzel, C. A. Stockett, W. C. Bickford, H. C. Craig, and F. G. Alexander. The party reached Baltimore at 10:30, and were immediately taken in charge of by the brethren of that city.

The late trains in from Baltimore last

The late trains in from Baltimore last night were loaded down with Masons and their friends returning from the centennial celebration. The visitors were highly pleased with the reception they met with, and nearly all the "blue lodge" members were the memorial copper medal given 1 bem as souvenirs of the occasion.

SERVANTS' TRAINING SCHOOL ment Puts Funds in Its Treasury.

Mrs. Whitney opened her house yesterday afternoon for the second time for an entertaintraining school for servants. The first time was in the season last year when Mrs. James Brown Potter read the famous "Osder Joe," itsi has sent her name ringing down the greeces of time until now she has secured a thearical engagement through the notoriest of that classical selection brought into contact with the lender cuttice of this oly's purestand meas sensitive army and navy circles. They said the olicers of those two branches of the country's service were the most seriously wounded. The entertainment was notable in many ways. The audience may have contained some guest, but the reculation thing was to purchase a ticket for \$2. The ball from was filled with "gorman" chairs that entered about the raised alcove, where there was a small upright plane. In one comer of the room were two grand planes. The room was filled with time tille of accient Mrs. Glevakand in a gown of pale cream Ottoman rill, gurnished with trimmings of gold braid dotted with pearls, frogs of the same down the frost and in between the shoulders from the brache edged collar. The front of the skirt was crassed by heavy cable cords of white skin dashed with gold threads. Her bounds was a tiny affair of white plush, with pospons and orifich tips and gold and white pearl ornaments. She wore long white gloves and carried a fan of white iransparent silk, and was, as usual the cynogeneous different of the marty. Shats were reserved for them. Mrs. McAllister Laughton and her daughter, Miss Berghmanns, and her finance, Mr. de Pedroso, made an interesting party spad received much attention and long gratualitions. Mrs. Waltney, in a beloning loved creas of pale lillac, draped with lace, sistered by the Secretary, received the people in it edrawing room. The unders wore knols of lilks of the valley. The entertainment of mences by ammeured at 5 of clock, and consisted of performances by ammeured, she companionest for was in the season last year when Mrs. James

mr. Herry Brandon, the ristson year old Ergish lad, who has a phonominal soprano voice, lie song "The Last Rose of Summer" with great pathes, and wore black slik stockings and knick eibsekers. Mr. Arnold, who is Tomas's premier violinist, was most enthusiastically received. Ris relections were rendered with a sweetly sliken melody that was soothing to all the sures. Mrs. Finson played Mr. Arnold's accompaniments. Mrs. Hund, of this city, roused the house to wildest enthusiasm with a few songs. Mrs. Cleveland was moved to the bimost enthusiasm by the reading of Mrs. Cleveland was moved to the bimost enthusiasm by the reading of Mrs. Cowell, who came on from New York for this entagement. Mrs. Cleveland was moved to the bimost enthusiasm by the reading of Mrs. Cowell, who came on from New York for this entagement. Mrs. Cowell is one of N w York's sailor favorites. She read Austin Dobson's "Fun Dial" and the "Rhyme Monologue of the Belle Marquese," with pretty, tender pathos, and she convulsed the house with shouts of aughter with the character acting in the "Ruy Auction Sale" and "Afternoon Tea." a comedictat that was written for her by Miss Bessie Marbury, of New York. It is a satire upon polite society everywhere.

SEIZURE OF THE SEALERS.

The Position Taken by Secretary Bayard and the British Government. OTTAWA, ONT., May 12.-The correspondence GTTAWA, ONT., May 12.—The correspondence with reference to the selzaire of British Columbia scalers in Behring's sea was brought down in parliament to night. The Canadian government has demanded reparation from the United Sistes for the seizaires, but in his latest reply dated in January, Secretary of State Bayrail said he could not come to any decision until certain papers reached him from Alaska. In the meantime he gave instructions for the release of the schooners. Since then the captains of the vessels have put in large claims for damages.

lains of the vessels have put in large claims for damages.
British Minister West, in conversation with Mr. Rayard, represented to him the unjustifiable nature of the seisures.
Mr. Bayard contended that the United States had obtained a right to Reprings sea from the Russians. Mr. West then pointed out that when Russians had Alaska, the United States soverment had contested claims similar to be set it was now making, which Mr. Bayard admitted, Mr. West, however, in his dispatch to the imperial government, says that Mr. Bayard was very conditatory.

"I AM A LUNATIC,"

The Oncer Salutation of Mrs. Em mens to Boston's Chief of Police, Boston, May 12 .- Mrs. Prof. Emmons, Weshington, called at police headquarters to day, introduced herself to the super-jutendriat with the statement "I sm a lunatic," and requested that if she should be missed by her friends inquiries might be finade at the insane asylums and hospitals, as she feared her ensentes might put her in some institution surreptitions; Aiter a short conversation with the official, Mrs. Emmons took a cab and wont to the Torker House.

Contribute to the Childs Fund. New York, May 12.—Hon. Joseph Pulliers, proprietor and editor of the World, has con-tributed \$100 to the Childs-Droxet fund for the hence for printers. This is in addition to the proceeds of the work of the employee of the Weekl to-day. Col. twelterel, the managin editor of the World, set up his 1,000 cms about

A Genuine Case of Leprosy. St. Paul, Miss., May 12.—A genuine case of leprosy has been discovered in Fremont county. The victim is a woman 30 years of age, who has had eight children and is again soon to become a mother. Her toes and fingers are all gone.

Microcan City, IND., May 12.—Martin Houses killed in a field yesterday white plowing The play struck a dynamite bomb which was buried in the ground and exploded, killing O'BRIEN IN OUEBEC.

Continuing His Denunciation of Lord Lansdowne's Evictions.

QUEEEC, May 12.—In his speech her: to-day Mr. O'Brien said he had to express his ac-Mr. O'Brien said he had to express his acknowledgments not merely to his friends, but to his opponents, for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time.

He said he believed that a good many prejudices and misundars andings which and arisen with reference to his visit were being already disputed, and he expressed his confidence that the safety feet was threshed out the several every numane and liberty-low to Carada would confern the count.

All Lausdowne, and the more they are feeting that the third with was the only means left to avert

principles with the Canada in partial ment has again and again effirmed with relation to Ireland.

If I be wrong in inviting public condemnation of the Lugacourran evictions, then the members of the Canadam parlament were wrote in presenting resolutions denouncing the infamous laudiords and the coretive system in Ireland.

During the present generation the Irich tenants have acreed to a demand which honest men as approve, and having acreed to it they slick to it like one man unto the death, his cenants have acreed to a demand which honest men can approve, and having acreed to it they slick to it like one man unto the death, his cenants and small, like bothers and like solders in a common batho.

That is the pleu of campaign. The days are sone by when the litch menury will submit to exiction with dejected and hopeless hearts. Our race is beginning to avail its strength we know that no Irish excernments can now find in all the world strong it aspot where he can had his head from the july interest he condemnation of civilized marking. It is that which has cheered the heart of the Irish people and kept their arms from crims.

Mr. O'Brien concluded his address with an elequent peroration, predicting an early deliverance from landfortisch in ireland, and from the curse and abouintation of Dublin excitering.

Toronto, Ont., May 12—The city council

the curse and aboutnation of Dublin castle rule
rule
Trocover, Osr., May 12—The city council decided this evening to refuse to allow 8t.
Ardrew's Hail to be used for O Brien's isoture scainst. Lord Lansdowne. The president of the frish lengue said he could not secure a nail is the city and would sue the corporation. Mayor Howland telegraphed O Brien that be could not encourage him to come hers. A cittens' meeting will be held Saturday to discuss the propriety of O'Brien lecturing here.

BUILDING STOPPED.

Six Thousand Workmen in Chicago Are Idle. CHICAGO, May 12.—A few builders of the members of the association have conceded the en ands of the hod carriers. The exchange till box cott all scab bosses, and try to prevent

will beyont all scan bosses, and try to prevent them getting any building material.

A burried meeting of the members of the exchange was held, and it was agreed that all week should be stopped at once. In conse-quence of this agreement work on sixty build-ings ceased immediately. Over 6,000 men were thus thrown out of work.

CRIME-STRICKEN CLEVELAND Another Murder Added to the List From the City on the Lake. CLEVELAND, May 12.-An unknown man was urdered at the corner of St. Clair and Onario streets this morning. The murdered man interfered in a row a short time before the crime was committed, and was followed by the crowd and besten to death. Wm. Hig-

glas, who alleges to be a reporter on a Sunday caper, but who is a professional gamuler, ha-been arrested on the charge of murdering the THE CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

CHICAGO, May 12.—In the session of the Catholic Knights of America to-day a recom-mendation that the law permitting a change of beneficiaries be repealed was adopted. The or electriciaties be repeated was adopted. Tas matter will come up sgain and may be voted down. A resolution that the governor of West Virginia will be betitioned to pardom abscond-ing Treasurer J. L. Heckman was defeated. Heckman defaulted to the extent of \$43.092.

TEXANS FAMISHED.

and Tank Water. AUSTIN, TEX., May 12 .- The governor has reselved a petition from citizens of Medica ask-ing for a special session of the legislature to provide for fami-bing people in that and six e joining counties. The people will starve neess help is furnished. They are living on helf rations of corn bread and tanz water, and their seed corn and coulon are rotting in the

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Democratic Opposition to the Labo

Party-The Ives Pool Bill. ALBANY, May 12.-The bill giving the Labo party an inspector at elections was passed to-day, 16 Democrats voting against it. The till making it a felony to contract for furture deliveries of provisions unless accompanied by a bill of lading was defeated, and the tyee pool bill got just the 17 votes becessary for its passege.

DON'T WANT THAT MONEY. James R. Keene Wants to Discontinue

His 6200,000 Sait. NIW YORK, May 12 -James R. Keene ha shed to be permitted to discontinue his suit minst the brokers, Elmore A. Kent and others against the brokers, kimore A. Kent and others from whom he demanded \$200,000 as his share of a wheat deal. He bases his application on the decision of the supreme court which char-acterized such deals as genuling. Judgo Donohoe ruled that the costs must be paid.

DIAMOND HARRY'S CASE.

A Conflict of Jurisdiction to be Deter-Chicaso, May 12—Charles Majors, alias James Smith, the negro d amond this: from Washington, was committed to the criminal court under \$1,500 bonds to-day. It is the purpose thus to transfer the coullet for purposition upon the state's attorney.

FOREST FIRES. A Massachusetta Town Endangered A Path Ten Miles Wide. SANDWICH, MASS., May 12.—The forest fire i

raging with unabated vigor, and is making direct for the town of Mashpee. It seems in

possible to extinguish it. An area fixeen mile wide by ten in width has been burned over. Imprisened in a Mexican Jail. Tresox, Aniz, May 12.—The Cities yester-day published a letter dated "Bahnaripa, So-nors, Mexico, April 20," and signed "J. D. non, Mexico, April 20," and signed "J. D. Garcia." The writer says he is an American citizen, and that last Sunday he was accosted by the prefect of the district, who asked him to vote for him at the election them being hold. Mr. Garcia refused on the ground that he was an American, whereupon the prefect sont him to jail. Where he has been ever since with scarcely any sustenance.

Brickmakers on Strike. CHICAGO, May 12 -Five hundred men at Pullman, employed in the brickyards, struck to-day at a signal given by a walking dele gate. They want an advance in wages. I sides claim to be prepared for a long slege.

A. O. H. Officers. New York, May 12.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians have elected the following officers: National delegate, Joseph Cabill, of Chicago: national secretary, Wm. Sheridam, of Jersey, City, and national treasurer, Thos. Fitzpatrick, or New York

Fire in a Lumber Yard. lumber yard was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by free to-day.

BALFOUR IS A DODGER,

HE REFUSES TO MEET QUESTIONS ON THE COURCION BILL.

Complete Rupture of Personal Relations Between Gladstone and Chamberlain-Parnell Returns to London, but Unfit for Prolonged Work.

LONDON, May 12 .- In consequence of the habitual absence of Mr. Balfour from the house during the Irish debate, Mr. Campbell Cannerman to-day tried to ascertain whether the government intended that the duties of the chief secretary should devolve upon Col. King Harmon, and why Mr. Batfour [shirked the duty of responding to
questions. Mr. Smith, first lord of the
treasury, excused Mr. Baifour on
the ground of the pressure of
Irish business. Ministerialists expect
Mr. Baifour will withdraw from
the Irish office immediately after the passage of the crimes bill. Mr. Baifour is unable to overtake the work of the department, and suffers from mental strain. Mr.
littelle, president of the local government
board, who is of stronger physique, is willling to accept the post of Irish secretary.

The breach in the personal relations of
Mr. Gladstone with Lord Hartington and
Mr. Chamberlain is now complete. Until
recently their political difference did not
cause a cessation of their personal intercourse. Now, however, when they meet
in the loblics of the house of commons they
do not speak, and not ever exchange saluupon Col. King-Harmon, and why Mr. Baldo not speak, and not ever exchange salu-tations. Mr. Chamberlain sits close to Mr. Gladstone in the house, but neither makes a

tations. Mr. Chamberlain elts close to Mr. Gladstone in the house, but neither makes a sign of recognition.

Mr. Parcell, who is unfit for prolonged work, returns to London on urgent pressure from the Parcellites.

Mr. Morley proposes that he and Mr. Gladstone confer with Mesars Parcell and Dillon in order to arrange for connected action on amendments to the erimes bill.

Mr. Gladstone is opposed to purely obstructive tactice. He wants the Parcellites to fight the clauses of the bill on the merits of their amendments.

The government has decided not to adjourn the sessions of the house of commons hereafter during the discussion of the crimes bill until a certain number of amendments have been disposed of each day. This arrangement will necessitate later sittings than have been the rule heretofore. It has also been agreed that the amendment instigated by the liberal unionists limiting that class of conspiracies meriting summary punishment to such combinations and plots as are now dealt with in that manner shall be accepted by the government.

AUSTRIANS UNDER ARMS.

AUSTRIANS UNDER ARMS. Vienna, May 12.—One hundred and forty thousand Austrian soldiers are unfer arms at Dalmatia prepared for a campaign. The Montenegrin army is ready for action. MORE TROUBLE FOR LORD COLIN.

London, May 12.—The Dake of Marl-borough has filed a petition to recover the cost of his defense from Lord Colin Camp-bell in the famous diverce suit in which he was made a corespondent. STUDENTS' SYMPATHY POR GERMANY. VIESNA, May 12.—A number of students created a demonstration in front of Prof. Massen's residence last evening denounc-ing his anti-German speech in the relch-stag. The police dispersed them.

KALAT I GHILZAL RALATIGHILZAL.

BOMBAY, May 12.—It is reported that the rebels against the ameer have captured Kalati-Ghilzal and now surround Guzni.

The Russlans are rapidly bridging the Amu-Daria river.

THE NEWPOUNDLAND PISHERIES. PARIS, May 12.—The representatives of the maritime department of Munche have asked M. Flourens for an interview to dis-cuss the Newfoundland fisheries question.

BERLIN, May 12.—The editor of the Preissing Editor has been sentenced to a nonth's imprisonment for libeling Bisparck.
Dr. Arendt, consul at Zanzibar, has been

HE LIBELED BISMARCK.

recalled because of complaints against him by the sultan. NEUTRALITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL. Paris, May 12.—M. Waddington and Prime Minister Saulabury have arrived at a cordial understanding relative to the neu-trality of the Sucz canal.

CENSURING ROYAL PAVORITISM. CENSURING ROYAL PAVORITISM,
LONDON, May 12.—The bill granting the
Duke of Connaught leave of absence from
commanding the forces in India to visit the
queen's jubilice was passed 318 to 45. The
debate was animated and many of the memhers condemned the system by which royalties had the choice of places in the army
and navy.

DEPRISALS AGAINST GERMANY. PARIS, May 19.—The government his closed a velocipede factory run by a German, who employed men belonging to the German army. This is the beginning of reprisals sgainst Germany.

ANGLO TURKISH CONVENTION.

London, May 12.—An Anglo-Turkish onvention regarding Egypt will be signed

SALE OF THE CROWN JEWELS. PARIS, May 12.—The sale of the crown jewels began to day. There were about 250 French and foreign jewelers in attendance. Ten lots were disposed of, realizing 505,700 francs. Among the articles sold were a diamond necklace for 181,430 francs, and a pair of diamond epaulettes for \$1,030 francs.

The necklace was bought for Tiffany, of New York, The other articles went to European buyers. THE CHURCH AND HOME BULE. HISE CHURCH AND HOME BULE.

ROME, May 12.—Cardinal Simoni, who was charged by the pope to examine the situation in Ireland, recommends that the pope advise the Irish bishops to alhere rigorously to the course decided upon by a former cauncil of bishops at Komenamely, that the clergy abstain from associating themselves with agitators.

WILL BOYCOTT THE CUNARD LINE. DUBLIN, May 12.—The nationalists of Limerick propose to boycott the Cunard like if thould be proven that the captain of the Umbria insulted Editor O'Brien.

CHAZED BY LUDWIC'S FATE.

MUNICH, May 12.—Another tragedy has just been enacted at Lake Starnberg. Two young ladies of Munich—Baroness Anna and Baroness Louise of Guttenberg—rowed in a beat to the spot where King Ludwig, of Bayaria, met his death, and deliberately threw thomaselves into the water and were drowned. The next morning the boat was missed and a search was made. The bodies of the laties were found lying in soft clay. They were clasped in each other's arms. Both were pretty, rich, and cultured. They had been suffering from melancholia ever since the king's death. CRAZED BY LUDWIG'S PATE.

THE COLOR LINE IN RELIGION. Shall a Minister Be Excluded From a

Society Because of His Skin ? CHARLESTON, May 12.-The Episcopal convention of South Carolina met here to-day. The question of excluding colored ministers was again raised on a motion to strike of the name of Rev. Mr. Pollard, which, after a debate, was laid over until to-morrow.

Forest Fires in Michigan, ESCANADA, MICH., May 12,-Pores aging in Alger county along the line of the Civil Service Examinations

remetion will be comparatively easy to who will take a few Turkish Baths at The Weather. For District of Columbia, Virginia, Dela-ware, and Maryland-Fair weather, station-

ary temperature, light variable winds.
Thermometric readings—7 a. m., 65.7°, 5 p.
m., 83.8°, 10 p. m., 70.7°; mean temperature,
73.8°; maximum, 84.8°; minimum, 38.3°; mean relative bumidity, 51.30; total precipitation,